

VOL. XXVII

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HOPE DAWNS,

But It Is Only a Faint Gleam
of Encouragement.

GOV. ATKINSON YET VERY LOW

His Condition Gave but Little Promise of
Recovery Till Late Last Night.

THE DOCTORS SLIGHTLY ENCOURAGED

But They Declare the Worst May
Come in Spite of Their Hopes.

HE IS A VERY SICK MAN EVEN YET

A Gloomy Day at the Governor's Man-
sion—Concern Expressed All
Over Georgia.

"Governor Atkinson is better."

This was the first bright gleam of hope in the critical illness of Georgia's governor since the operation for appendicitis was performed, and it came last night at 11 o'clock in the shape of a unanimous verdict from all the attending physicians after holding their last consultation for the night.

They stated that while his chances for recovery were still very slender, the thread upon which his life hung had gained strength.

At 6 o'clock the physicians had held a consultation and were gloomy.

The outlook was dark, indeed, and the doctors went away from the sanitarium with more serious countenances than they had yet worn. Many bad conditions prevailed. But, shortly after they left, Dr. Holmes, with proper appliances, succeeded in considerably decreasing the distensions of the patient's bowels and he immediately fell asleep.

He slept soundly until 10:20 o'clock last night and was awakened by the doctors entering the room for their last consultation. This sleep seemed to bring the change for the better, and the doctors, upon a close examination, found many brighter conditions prevalent than had obtained during the entire day.

The patient's temperature had fallen one degree, being 100.5.

His pulse was slightly improved. His color was better, his voice clearer. For the first time since Monday noon he breathed below the chest, naturally.

The governor himself said:

"I am better. I don't feel so tired."

All the doctors who had shaken their heads in such grave doubt but an hour or two before looked brighter than they have in all their terrors.

But they still admitted that the patient's condition was extremely critical.

"It has been just twenty-four hours since the terrible crisis was passed by the governor," said Dr. J. B. S. Holmes last night pulling out his watch and showing the hands pointing to 11 o'clock, "and evidences of improvement are observed for the first time. If he can go twenty-four hours longer without a setback he will certainly be on a much higher plane for recovery, but we cannot tell whether a setback will come or not."

"I am hopeful," said Dr. Nicolson, who had been doubtful all day.

"His chances for recovery are slightly increased," was the way Dr. Nathan O. Harris put it.

"His condition is more hopeful than it has been all day," was what Dr. Willis Westmoreland said.

"Everything permits of more encouragement," was Dr. Hunter P. Coker's version.

"There is promise in his condition to-night," was what Dr. McRae remarked.

But, when they had all said these things, they once more stated that they were not justified in giving a very encouraging report. They realized how serious was the condition of their patient and they were awed by lingering fears. These fears did not seem to dawn even in the face of the slight improvements in temperature and pulse.

There had elapsed twenty-four hours since the operation, and no sign of any advance in the peritonitis which they found by the operation had set in was in evidence.

This certainly was cause for some hope. If, within another twenty-four hours, no advance is observed, many of the grave fears caused by the prevalence of peritonitis will be diminished.

All of the doctors agreed as they left the sanitarium last night to go home that their patient was resting as easy as they could have expected him to be doing at that time.

A Day of Grave Doubts.

It certainly was a day of many doubts. The family and anxious friends of the family waited eagerly all day for some slight word of encouragement.

They could be induced to sleep but little, so intense was their concern and so great their fear and anxiety.

The brothers of the governor waited in the office of the sanitarium nearly all day and spent the time walking impatiently back and forth across the room. They watched impatiently for the bulletins of the physicians, not being allowed to enter the room where the governor lay so critically ill.

Mrs. Atkinson spent most of the day in the room of Mrs. Dr. Holmes, three floors beneath her husband. She slept but little and was very weak and worn from the

continued strain to which her energies were put.

Attorney General Joe Terrell was a constant visitor to the sanitarium all day.

Each of the doctors came and went, but held three consultations during the day, attended by all of them.

They sent out three bulletins. The first was given out at their early morning consultation and stated that the governor was in a very critical condition, but not without hope.

At 12 o'clock another bulletin was sent out. It stated that his condition remained the same.

At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the physicians held another consultation and this brought no good news at all.

They found their patient considerably swollen about the bowels and with bad pulse and temperature. His pulse was 92 and his temperature 101.

His pulse had been 83 just a few hours before that.

These were bad signs and the physicians gave not the faintest encouragement by their countenances, which were exceedingly cheerless.

Members of the family who stood in the hall while the physicians were in consultation realized the increased cause for fear and shook with emotion and sighed in fervent prayers now and then.

Governor Atkinson was rational but was not a bit in good spirits, and seemed for the first time to lose his mastery will power. He complained, however, of but one thing, and that was the awful fatigue of lying so long motionless upon his back.

"Oh, it wears me well-nigh beyond endurance," he muttered in a more broken voice than the physicians would care to have heard.

This was all the governor said to them. He seemed to be sinking gradually.

It was just after this consultation, however, that Dr. Holmes undertook to remove the gas from the patient's stomach and when reasonable success attended his efforts the governor fell asleep and slept soundly until late last night.

Nothing disturbed him—not even the presence of the constant trained nurses who attended in the room, by whose faithful womanly service his terrible suffering had been softened so far as it is possible for human hands to soften pain.

They waited beside him all the livelong day after having been up with him throughout all the night before.

All Georgia Was Anxious About Him.

Countless inquiries came from all parts of Georgia and from distinguished Americans throughout the country anxiously inquiring about the condition of the governor all yesterday.

Innumerable telegrams and many letters from neighboring towns came to the executive mansion and to the statehouse.

Plentiful evidences of sympathy from scores of Georgians came to the sorrow-stricken family and the Private Secretary Calloway was kept busy all day receiving such messages.

Callers by the Score.

All day long callers flocked to the Halcyon sanitarium to inquire of those in the office of the condition of the governor—men, women and children.

The telephones in the office and in Mrs. Holmes's room were ringing all day with anxious inquiries as to his condition.

Of course the patient was far removed from all such obtrusions. He was kept quietly lying on his back in a cozy bed far above the scenes in the office, being on the fourth floor and in one of the rooms on the west side of the sanitarium.

OPENED THE EVIDENCE.

Clerk Kerr Reads What the Contestants Claim.

Washington, June 18.—Clerk Kerr, of the house of representatives, today opened the sealed evidence taken by the parties to the contest in the fifth, sixth and tenth Virginia congressional districts for seats in the fifty-fourth congress, and turned it over to the public printer to put in shape for the use of the committee on elections. These make twenty cases that have gone to the printer from the clerk's hands, leaving six cases on the clerk's docket. The evidence in three of these will be opened on the 24th instant, as follows: A. T. Goodwin vs. J. E. Cobb, fifth Alabama district; W. C. Robinson vs. George F. Harrison, third Alabama district; Robert T. Van Horn vs. John C. Tarsney, fifth Missouri.

No date has been fixed for opening the evidence in the following cases: H. Dudley Coleman vs. Charles F. Buck, second Alabama district; Taylor Beattie vs. Andrew Price, third Louisiana district.

No evidence whatever has been received in the case of Robert A. Chesbrorough vs. George B. McClellan, twelfth New York district, of which formal notice was given.

Clerk Kerr and attaches of his office are inclined to think that the contest has been abandoned. Mention is occasionally made in the public prints of the contest of Hugh R. Bolnap vs. Lawrence McE. McGann, third Illinois district, and of Timothy J. Russell vs. Harry C. Miner, ninth New York district, but no official notification has been given to the clerk of a purpose to prosecute them.

ON BENEDICT'S YACHT.

President Cleveland the Guest of His Wall Street Friend.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., June 18.—Mr. C. E. Benedict's yacht, Onondaga, with the president on board, arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Those who accompanied the president were Private Secretary Thurber, Dr. Bryant and Mr. Benedict. The weather was delightful. The Onondaga proceeded leisurely and at daybreak this morning was ready to come up Buzzard's bay.

A stop was made near Marion harbor, where Mr. Thurber was put ashore to join his family, who had already arrived here. Then the Onondaga proceeded to her favorite anchorage grounds off Monument neck.

The president and Dr. Bryant did not come ashore until 9 o'clock. The party had a splendid trip and the president is looking very well. He is very much pleased at being back in Buzzard's Bay.

SAGE'S COSTLY BOMB-PROOF.

A Verdict of \$40,000 for Mr. Laidlaw Was Received with Applause.

New York, June 18.—The Laidlaw-Sage jury returned to court this afternoon, having found a verdict of \$40,000 for the plaintiff. The verdict was received with applause.

Mr. Taggart for the defendant, moved for a new trial. A stay of judgment was granted by Judge Ingraham until September next.

William R. Laidlaw brought suit against Russell Sage for \$50,000 damages for the injuries received by the explosion of a bomb in Mr. Sage's office in 1893. Mr. Laidlaw claimed that Mr. Sage caught hold of him and held him (Laidlaw) between Norcross, the bomb-thrower, and himself. Laidlaw has been permanently injured, while Mr. Sage escaped comparatively unharmed.

HARDIN IN THE LEAD

Goldberg Claims to Victory in Kentucky
Are Without Foundation.

BLACKBURN'S MAN A WINNER SURE

By the Same Tokens the Senator Is
Assured of Re-election.

CUCKOOS PLEAD FOR A STRADDLE

They Threaten To Bolt the Party's Action
if the Platform Declares for the
Money of the People.

Louisville, Ky., June 18.—(Special.)—The silverites will nominate their candidate for governor one week from today. General Hardin has 100 more votes pledged to him than the next man, Clay, has.

It is not believed to be possible to keep Hardin from walking away with the nomination. The Courier-Journal's figures to-night give Hardin 25 pledged votes, Clay 22, Buckner 5 and Alford 2.

It takes 400 votes to nominate, but with his great lead Hardin has the race won. In more than 300 uninstructed delegates Hardin is sure to get enough to nominate.

Hardin is working right along with Senator Blackburn, making the fight for free silver and against the Carlisle-Cleveland-Wall street plan. Clay's weak point has been his clam-like silence on the financial question. He has persistently and successfully kept his lips sealed, and nobody knows where he stands, but he is supposed to be running for the administration, which could not afford to run a man openly.

The cuckoos have been claiming that Blackburn's defeat is assured. How they figure it out when his candidate for governor carries the state is apparent only to themselves. They also claim that a straddling platform will be adopted. They are pleading for a straddle and declare that a silver plank will cost Hardin 20,000 democratic votes. The silverites want the offices and machinery first. A state platform will not control the votes of legislators for senators or of representatives in congress. So it may turn out that a compromise will be put through.

Senator Blackburn, ex-Governor Knott and John S. Rhea are delegates to the state convention, and there will be trouble for the straddlers when they put up their heads. The gold standard leaders are John M. Atherton and W. B. Hallenman of this city. This pair are considered fine practical politicians. Atherton, who is a close friend of Carlisle, has a "barrel." He is a rich distiller, an admirer of Cleveland and personally unpopular. The gold people have the money, and they used it to good advantage in this city on Saturday.

For the minor places on the democratic ticket instructions are the rule and not the exception. Messrs. Norman and Hendrick, candidates for auditor and attorney general, respectively, got more instructions than any other candidates, although they have no opposition in their own party.

Messrs. Turner for lieutenant governor, Headley for secretary of state, Gardner for treasurer, Thompson for superintendent of public instruction, Hall for commissioner of agriculture and Swann for registrar of the land office, lead their competitors, but in some cases the margin is a very thin one, and not one of the candidates except Mr. Hall has votes enough pledged to make him more than hopeful of ultimate success.

For the convention Mr. Hall's opposition for commissioner of agriculture does not amount to much.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

The Widow Towne Sues Millionaire Tucker, of Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 18.—David Tucker, a septuagenarian millionaire, has been served with papers in a suit for \$30,000 damages for breach of promise and seduction brought by Mrs. Nina M. Towne, a handsome widow of forty-five years, who for the past six months has made her home in this city and has occupied an office in the Tucker building on Court street.

Mrs. Towne alleges that she was seduced by Tucker and that he has refused to marry her. Her husband was a well-known hotel keeper of Indianapolis, where he died several years ago. She came here last November and rented an office in the Tucker building for the sale of dress patterns. Later she took the local agency of a southern land company. Mr. Tucker is the owner of the building and it is alleged that he seduced her to his fair tenement. So intimate did they become that a room in the Tucker building was fitted up as a sleeping chamber and for some time they made it their home. In March Mrs. Towne found herself in a delicate condition and brought Mr. Tucker to save her honor by marrying her, which, it is alleged, he refused to do, but finally decided to fulfill his promise, hence the suit for damages.

Mr. Tucker declares the suit to be a gigantic blackmailing scheme and that an offer was made to him to compromise for \$15,000, which he refused to consider. He asserts his ability to prove his innocence.

SAILING FOR SAVANNAH.

Gertrude Murtha and Josie Flanagan Returning Home.

New York, June 18.—Gertrude Murtha and Josie Flanagan, the two young girls who ran away from their homes in Savannah, Ga., last week in order to come to this city to see Josephine Burck, the lover of the Murtha girl, who is dying in St. Francis hospital in this city, and were arrested on landing from the Savannah line steamer, Kansas City, were arraigned before Justice Sims in Jefferson Market court this morning.

They were turned over to the custody of the Savannah police. Both girls professed entire willingness to return home. They will sail this afternoon for Savannah.

A RECEIVERSHIP DISMISSED.

Because the Property Had Been Sold and All Large Creditors Paid.

Baltimore, June 18.—Judge Dobler signed an order this afternoon dismissing the receivership for the Maryland Steel Company. The receiver, Mr. Frederick W. Wood, the president of the company, is ordered to make a full account to the court and upon so doing to be discharged from all liabilities incurred in his position as receiver. The order is made to turn all property and cash now in the hands of the receiver, appointed by order of the court dated April 1, 1893, to the Maryland Steel Company.

It appears from deposition of the re-

ceiver that all the property of the Pennsylvania Steel Company has been sold to the reorganization committee and that the sale has been ratified and confirmed.

The reorganization committee is the owner of all the stock of the Maryland Steel Company, and it is in course of settlement with all the creditors of the Maryland Steel Company except those whose claims are under \$1,000 who have been paid in cash in full. Such being the case, the auditor sees no reason for the continuance of the receivership.

CANNOT GET TRUE BILLS.

The State Is Filled in an Effort To Prosecute.

Charleston, S. C., June 18.—(Special.)—The dispensary law bobbed up in the court of sessions today. During the morning the grand jury were given a batch of bills by the solicitor. Among these were six against parties for the violation of the dispensary law. On these Judge Buchanan said that the jurors should carefully consider the evidence against the accused and render presentment according to the evidence. They should not permit their prejudice, if they held any against the law, to influence their verdict. If the law was an obnoxious one the strict enforcement of it would be the surest means of enlisting public sentiment and thereby causing its repeal. On the contrary, if they permitted their prejudices to influence their presentment, it would redound in favor of the law.

In a short while the jurors returned and reported that they had been unable to find indictments against the following parties, against whom bills had been given them: Fritz Mollenhauer, Henry Hemme, George F. Stencken, M. L. Clark, W. J. Bowen and Barney Lovatt. Assistant Attorney General Townsend, who is here to conduct the dispensary cases, of which several hundred are pending, said that he was totally surprised at the action of the grand jury, as the evidence in the cases above mentioned preponderated against the accused, but he did not care to have anything to say on this score. As to what move he would take he could not say until tomorrow morning. He would have a conference this evening with Attorney General Townsend Barber and would agree upon some line of action.

WATCHING THE VESSELS.

An Inspector Boards All the Vessels at Fernandina.

Fernandina, Fla., June 18.—(Special.)—Information that an expedition was soon to leave this place for Cuba has recently reached the ears of the authorities at Washington and the result was that early this morning the revenue cutter Boutwell unexpectedly steamed into port, cast anchor in front of the town about midway the stream and sent an officer ashore on a reconnaissance tour.

Half a dozen steamships, as many schooners and a number of smaller craft were lying along the river front. The officer boarded each and every one and made a thorough inspection to satisfy himself that no contraband of war was on board. Among the steamships visited were three Britishers now loading with phosphate for foreign ports. A casual inspection of these was sufficient to allay suspicions, but one of the captains, a typical Englishman, was somewhat disconcerted by the invasion, which he termed impudence, and demanded to know the officer's authority. The officer refused to produce anything except his badge, and proceeded to go through the ship. The domestic vessels did not fare so well and were compelled to submit to a rigid examination. The officer took complete notes of the shipping in port and made many inquiries as to destination, cargo, etc.

Several vessels are believed by the authorities to be in this neighborhood for the purpose of carrying arms and ammunition. If no recruits, to the Cuban insurgents. To prevent another George W. Childs occurrence the cutter is keeping a strict watch over this port.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MORE.

The Spanish Government Sending More Troops to Cuba.

Madrid, June 18.—Twenty-five battalions, consisting of 1,000 men each, will start soon for Cuba. The troops of the reserve force will take their places.

The Imparable has a dispatch from Havana saying that the home rebels and the leaders of the last Cuban rebellion held a meeting at Puerto Principe, at which they resolved that they were unable to continue the struggle and appointed a committee to go to Santiago and advise Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander, to abandon the movement.

A PAPER TRUST.

Manufacturers of Newspaper Forming a Combination.

New York, June 18.—It became known in Wall street that some of the manufacturers of paper for newspaper use have been planning to form a combination with a big capital. Their representatives have been talking with Wall street men with reference to financial plans. Some of those in the movement are reported to be the Manufacturers' Paper Company, represented by K. B. Fullerton; the Fall Mountain Paper Company, represented by Mr. Russell; the Niagara Falls Paper Company and the Glen Manufacturing Company. There are also understood to be other companies, fifteen or twenty in all, but mostly situated in New England and New York, which would go in should the project come to a head. So far nothing definite has been settled. There has been talk of a capitalization of \$2,000,000 with \$1,000,000 in bonds. The combination, if formed, would probably be a big newspaper trust, and possibly, if its shares were listed on the stock exchange, might rival other big industrial trusts as a subject for active speculation.

FOUND IN THE CREEK.

The Murdered Bodies of a Man and His Wife.

Vancouver, Ky., June 18.—The body of Mrs. John Brown was found in the Ohio river at Stone City on Saturday night. Monday the nude body of her husband was found floating in Kinnock creek, near where the couple had lived on flatboats. Both bodies showed evidence of murder. A stranger, whose clothing was spattered with blood, was arrested at Quincy last night on suspicion of being the murderer. Evidence against him is regarded as conclusive.

Poisoned Himself and Children.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 18.—While insane Mrs. Sanford Gilles, wife of a farmer living near Shellburg, poisoned three of her six children last night and committed suicide in the same manner. The children died.

IN TWO FACTIONS.

Republicans Are as Badly Divided as
the Democrats.

A FIGHT COMING AT CLEVELAND

Western Delegates Insist Upon the
Adoption of a Silver Plank.

SOUTHERNERS INCLINE TO GOLD

Colored Representatives Announce Their
Pondance for the Yellow Metal.
May End in a Compromise.

Cleveland, O., June 18.—On the eve of the National Republican League convention, the man who can tell which way the cat will jump on the all-absorbing money question does not live.

It is not even a certainty that the cat will jump, as the feeling seems to be strengthened with the arrival of each delegation that the money question should be handled like a hot stone. By every train delegates and visitors have been brought to the city today and tonight all the hotel lobbies and the sidewalks are crowded with enthusiastic republicans, discussing politics and the money question in particular.

There was a big surprise in store for the delegates and visitors who were seeking information on the money question. Among the arrivals during the day were the advance guards of the southern states.

There was little comfort for the western advocates of free silver in the utterances of these men from the south.

"Sound money" was their slogan.

"My only purpose in coming to the convention," said Mr. Lee, a prominent Vicksburg, Miss., republican, "was to do all in my power to prevent a declaration in favor of free silver. The only silver men in our state are democrats. The republicans are a man for sound money. Our party can make nothing by getting into the breakers on this money controversy. The tariff should be the issue in the coming campaign. On that the party is united. On the money question it cannot be but hopelessly divided."

"That is a fair expression of the sentiment of our party in the state of Mississippi," interposed Colonel J. P. Stevens, of Macon, Miss.

The colored delegates from Louisiana are headed by H. H. Blunt, the president of the state league. Blunt is one of the most prominent colored republicans in Louisiana. At the Denver convention last year he made a ringing speech in opposition to a resolution providing for the division of caucuses in the southern states on race lines.

The colored men were at once rallied by a number of western delegates, who claimed them on their position on the money question.

"The Louisiana delegation will be sold for sound money, if the issue is made in the convention," said Blunt. "We do not think that it is the business of this convention to declare either for or against free silver."

The members of the Arkansas delegation are decorated with yellow badges bearing the inscription "Sound money."

Senator Carter of Montana, and Dubois, of Idaho, arrived from Washington late in the afternoon.

Their advent was hailed with delight by the free silver delegates from the west, as their recent utterances have marked them as leaders of the white metal forces.

To a United Press reporter Senator Dubois said: "In my judgment it is not within the province of this league to make platforms for the republican party. I suppose, however, that the usual custom of making resolutions will prevail. Any declaration on the money question must be on a free silver basis, or the republican party cannot hope to carry a western state next year. If the issue is made, I propose to sound the note of warning and I have pledged myself to work unflinchingly for a free silver declaration. The citizens of the west will not be satisfied with a declaration for bimetalism, which is another word for straddle. Practical bimetalism means a gold standard. The point has been reached in this great question where the republican party must choose between gold monometallism and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

Senator Carter said: "I am not here as a United States senator or as a chairman of the only object of our trip is to insist that the league shall not take action on the money question."

From expressions heard on all sides it is pretty hard to figure out how the free silverites will be able to muster enough votes to adopt a free silver resolution. The opposition to such a declaration seems to be pretty well concentrated and fully as aggressive as the silverites. Not an avowed candidate for the presidency has appeared in opposition to General E. A. McAlpine, of New York, and his friends declare that he will be elected by acclamation. Secretary A. B. Humphrey also seems to be certain of re-election.

A meeting of the western free silver delegates was held at the Hollenden hotel to-night. Colonel Isaac Trumbo, of Salt Lake City, presided. All of the western states excepting Oregon were represented.

A committee consisting of the chairman, Senator A. K. Dubois, of Idaho; W. K. Burnhull, of Colorado, and C. F. Allen, of Utah, was appointed to draft free silver resolutions. They will report at a meeting of the western delegates at 1 o'clock tomorrow. The plan is to have the resolutions offered to the convention in the regular way and referred to the committee on resolutions. Each state is entitled to representation on this committee and if necessary a minority report will be made to the convention by the western members of the committee. This will precipitate the fight on the money question on the floor of the convention. Colonel Trumbo says that the silver men are confident of

making a good showing. The New York and Iowa delegations arrived on special trains shortly before midnight. Hon. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, is one of the most prominent figures on the ground. He said tonight that he was not a candidate for the league presidency and that the Tennessee delegates to a man would oppose free silver.

The Philadelphia Delegation.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—The Philadelphia delegates to the convention of the National League Republican Clubs left for Cleveland this afternoon. Cleveland will be reached early tomorrow morning. Soon after arrival a caucus will be held by the entire Pennsylvania delegation to discuss methods for defeating the propagation of unlimited silver coinage ideas or any movement having for its object the passage of resolutions committing the national league in favor of free silver.

KANSAS BIMETALLISTS.

The Meeting at Topeka Simply a Conference.

Topeka, Kas., June 18.—There were not to exceed 100 delegates in attendance at the convention of the Kansas Bimetallic League in this city today. The great majority of the delegates were populists, but both the republican and democratic parties were represented. It was admitted by those who issued the call for the convention that the influence of politicians was responsible for the small attendance, they being opposed to it because of the report that its object was the formation of an anti-Pennsylvania delegation to discuss methods for defeating the propagation of unlimited silver coinage ideas or any movement having for its object the passage of resolutions committing the national league in favor of free silver.

On the Charge of Forgery in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., June 18.—Something of a sensation was created here today by the announcement that A. W. Cockerton will arrive here on Thursday, surrender to the authorities and stand his trial on two indictments for forgery in connection with the issuance of bogus bonds by Major E. A. Burke, the late state treasurer, who is now a fugitive in Honduras.

Cockerton was the right hand man of Major Burke, and was at one time business manager of The Times-Democrat.

When Major Burke fled to Honduras Cockerton remained here a short time and afterwards joined Burke. They have remained in Honduras ever since. There are two indictments against Cockerton and twelve against Major Burke, but Burke's name is not contained in those against Cockerton.

It will be remembered that a profound sensation was created by the discovery of Burke's duplicity. No doubt Cockerton's trial will result in a series of sensational developments. He will be defended by the well-known lawyer, Lionel Adams. Mr. Adams was busily engaged today in examining the papers in the cases against Cockerton.

TAYLOR TELLS OF HIS TRAVELS.

Makes Good Some of His Stealing.

Ready To Go to Prison.

Pierre, S. D., June 18.—W. W. Taylor, the defaulter, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning and went to a hotel, remaining in bed until 11 o'clock. Then he came into the hotel office and greeted some friends.

He asked to give out any statement until he had a conference with his attorneys, and did not talk until late in the afternoon. He disputes the report of the detective in regard to being in Mexico. He went from Havana to Vera Cruz and down the east coast to Tehuantepec, crossed to Port Salina Cruz, down the coast to Costa Rica and spent a month in the interior. From there he went to Kingston, Jamaica, thence to the United States, where he has spent two and a half months in a northern city, the name of which he refuses to give.

He says he went about freely, but mostly by carriage. His return is voluntary and no compromise or promise of clemency has been made him.

He has turned over all his property and cash and is ready to take punishment. He is allowed his freedom under surveillance and will probably receive sentence at a special term of court Monday next, as soon as a trial judge returns to the city.

MUST COME BACK.

DR. WHITE DECLINES

He Does Not Care To Be President of the Tech.

NOTICE SENT TO THE COMMITTEE

The Professor Prefers To Remain with the State University—Strongly Urged To Stay in Athens.

Athens, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Dr. Henry C. White will not be the next president of the Technological school. Although the resignation of President I. S. Hopkins has not yet been acted upon, Dr. White was offered the place by a committee of the board of trustees of that institution a few days ago, and has since that time had the matter under consideration. He was strongly urged to accept the position by friends of the Technological school and his friends here brought equal pressure to bear upon him to remain here.

This afternoon at 1 o'clock he made his decision, and it was a declaration of the offer. He notified President N. E. Harris, of the Technological school committee.

The following letter was sent to the Technological committee today, and in its publication it should be understood that the position offered Professor White was in the event of the acceptance of Dr. Hopkins's resignation:

"University of Georgia, June 18, 1895.—Hans, N. E. Harris, of S. Porter, E. R. Hodgson, Committee, Gentlemen: In view of the publicity the matter has obtained, I think I ought to give, as specifically as possible, my reasons for declining the position. I have been asked to give a definite reply to your request, on behalf of the board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology, that I would favorably consider the tender of the presidency of that institution in the event of a possible vacancy, notwithstanding your kind suggestion that I should withhold my decision until it should be absolutely required. I assure you that I sincerely appreciate and highly value the great honor you have done me in selecting me to consider the position of the distinguished gentleman whose services it is feared you are about to lose as executive of the great school which has already accomplished so much good for the state in its peculiar educational work. I am fully conscious of the opportunity the position offers for the discharge of an important public service and the satisfaction of a proper personal ambition, and I am profoundly grateful for the flattering partiality which would place it within my reach.

"After serious consideration, however, I am of the opinion that it is best, for many reasons, that I should decline your kind offer and remain at the university, with which I have been connected for many years, and where I am assured my services are acceptable and not without some value. I regret, therefore, that I cannot give favorable consideration to the most liberal and flattering proposition which you kindly make me, and for which I am so sincerely thankful. It is proper that I should add that I am well aware that the motive which led you to turn first to me on the occasion of the resignation of your present president, was chiefly your knowledge of the fact that I have been somewhat intimately acquainted with the character of the school and the nature of its work since its foundation. It is only in this unusual particular that the executive whom you may now select—in the event of a possible vacancy—will be able to carry on with the drawing from your service can be less well qualified than myself to carry on the great work which will be entrusted to him. Believe me, gentlemen, with great respect and gratitude, sincerely yours, H. C. WHITE."

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS

Determines To Maintain Its Relations with the United Press.

Augusta, Ga., June 18.—The Southern Associated Press held a harmonious meeting today and determined to maintain contract relations with the United Press.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, which signed under a misapprehension, with the Chicago Associated Press, has resumed its relations with the Southern Associated Press as one of the charter members. Colonel Beal H. Richardson represented The Enquirer-Sun.

The members of the Southern Associated Press in recognition of the approaching marriage of their vice president, Colonel J. H. Estill, passed resolutions of congratulation and ordered the general manager to send a substantial token of their esteem.

"United" We Stand.

At a meeting of the members of the Southern Associated Press in the city of Augusta, Ga., June 18, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and signed:

"Whereas, The Associated Press, of Illinois, persists in representing that the Southern Associated Press is in danger of dissolution by reason of its connection with the United Press and its alleged misrepresentations for the purpose of injuring this association; and

"Whereas, All of the transactions of the United Press with this association have been uniformly characterized by fairness, liberality and efficiency; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Southern Associated Press in general session, that this association has unqualified confidence in the integrity and solidity of the United Press.

"That the affairs of this association were never before in such satisfactory condition as now.

"That notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, put out by those who intend to destroy this association, it is the intention of this association, and each member thereof hereby pledges himself, to maintain its organization and its independence, and to preserve the newspapers of the south in the control of their telegraphic news service within their own territory.

(Signed.)

"The Atlanta Constitution, by Evan P. Howell, president.

"The Savannah Morning News, by J. H. Estill, president.

"The Augusta Chronicle, by Patrick Walsh, president.

"The Charleston News and Courier, by J. C. Hemphill, president.

"The Richmond Times, by Joseph Bryan, president.

"The Richmond Dispatch, by C. O. B. Cowardin, president.

"The Columbia State, by A. E. Gonzales, president.

"The Florida Times Union, by T. T. Stockton, president.

"The Montgomery Advertiser, by F. P. Glass, secretary.

"The Daily States Publishing Company, by Robert Ewing, secretary.

"The Mobile Register, by John L. Rapier, secretary.

"The Birmingham Age-Herald, by Frank V. Evans, secretary.

"The Norfolk Landmark, by S. S. Nottingham, Jr., secretary.

"The Norfolk Virginian, by M. Glennon, secretary.

"The Charlotte Observer, by D. A. Tompkins, secretary.

Cartersville's Teachers.

Cartersville, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The city board of education has elected teachers for the public schools for the ensuing year. W. W. Daves was re-elected superintendent. In the west school Miss Julia Pinkston was elected the first and second grades, Miss Laura Graham the third and fourth, Miss Lella Hall to the fifth, Miss Lillian Greene to the sixth and seventh, Miss Viola Stanford to the eighth, Miss Mary L. Young to the first and second grades, and Miss C. Demery was elected principal of the colored schools.

PROF. HALL THE MAN MUST BE UP TO DATE

Who Is the Choice of the Technological Students for President.

MASS MEETING YESTERDAY AT NOON

A Strong Movement Among the Alumni. They Will Go Before the State Commission.

Professor Lyman Hall, who occupies the chair of mathematics in the School of Technology, has been suggested for president of that institution, and both the students and alumni of the school are working vigorously in his behalf.

Petitions have been going the rounds for two or three days, and if persistence counts for anything, the boys are more than able to carry their point.

They advance the proposition that a member of the faculty should be promoted to the chair made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hopkins. Some one who has grown up with the school and who has stood by its cradle, is the man, they claim, who should occupy the office. They scout at the idea that it is necessary to go outside the faculty to find the culture and executive ability needed for the management of the school, and as a unit they have agreed on Professor Hall.

Boys Hold a Meeting.

Yesterday at noon recess the students held a mass meeting with fully a hundred of their number present.

Mr. William Jessop, of West Virginia, presided and Mr. Herbert Clarke, of Augusta, Ga., acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was fully set forth by the president, after which a very enthusiastic speech was made by Mr. S. A. Bullock, advocating the claims of Professor Hall. The speech elicited wild applause, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The chair of president of the Georgia School of Technology being vacant;

"Whereas, The students being deeply interested in the welfare of the institution, and knowing Captain Lyman Hall as an educator, as a disciplinarian and as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the students of the Georgia School of Technology, in mass meeting assembled, endorse Captain Lyman Hall for the position of president of the school.

Resolved, 2. That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the students and presented to the commission as soon as practicable.

The election occurs on the 25th of this month, and the boys in the meeting are confident that they have secured the support of the distinguished gentleman whose services it is feared you are about to lose as executive of the great school which has already accomplished so much good for the state in its peculiar educational work.

"I have been asked to give a definite reply to your request, on behalf of the board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology, that I would favorably consider the tender of the presidency of that institution in the event of a possible vacancy, notwithstanding your kind suggestion that I should withhold my decision until it should be absolutely required.

"After serious consideration, however, I am of the opinion that it is best, for many reasons, that I should decline your kind offer and remain at the university, with which I have been connected for many years, and where I am assured my services are acceptable and not without some value.

"I regret, therefore, that I cannot give favorable consideration to the most liberal and flattering proposition which you kindly make me, and for which I am so sincerely thankful. It is proper that I should add that I am well aware that the motive which led you to turn first to me on the occasion of the resignation of your present president, was chiefly your knowledge of the fact that I have been somewhat intimately acquainted with the character of the school and the nature of its work since its foundation.

"It is only in this unusual particular that the executive whom you may now select—in the event of a possible vacancy—will be able to carry on with the drawing from your service can be less well qualified than myself to carry on the great work which will be entrusted to him. Believe me, gentlemen, with great respect and gratitude, sincerely yours, H. C. WHITE."

Favored by the Alumni.

The alumni, with singular unanimity, favor the election of Professor Hall and will make a strong pull for him before the commission.

They have expressed themselves as ready to appear in his behalf before the board. Being graduates of the institution, and having spent four years at the school, they claim the right to be heard in the matter of selecting a president.

"The graduates are unanimously in favor of Professor Hall. We cannot but feel that his business-like manner of conducting things, and we could not fail to recognize his superior attainments as a mathematician and educator. It is remarkable how spontaneous was the movement in his favor among the graduates that is, as soon as we learned that Dr. Hopkins would insist on his resignation.

"I have here a bundle of letters from alumni in different parts of the country, all endorsing Professor Hall for the position of president of the school. You will observe that these letters lay special stress upon Professor Hall's disciplinary ability and capacity for management. Those qualities are almost as necessary for the conduct of any institution of learning as are culture and intellectual attainments.

"You must bear in mind that these endorsements are not from mere school boys, but from successful business men—men who have achieved a reputation in engineering, and other fields of endeavor. They are men who can look back upon their school career after all the glamor has rubbed off and can view candidly and coolly the affairs of the school. These graduates all speak without hesitation in favor of Professor Hall, and they hope to see him installed in the place made vacant by Dr. Hopkins's resignation.

"It seems almost unnecessary to state that all that we have done is to let the school attending to his duties as usual, and it will probably be a surprise to him to learn that his friends are at work in his behalf.

Professor H. C. White, it is understood, has declined to accept the presidency of the school and this opens the way for the boys to carry their point before the commission.

It is understood that the commission will meet on the 25th of this month, and the boys are confident that they have secured the support of the distinguished gentleman whose services it is feared you are about to lose as executive of the great school which has already accomplished so much good for the state in its peculiar educational work.

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MAISON WANTS A POLICE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

and a "Black Maria."

THE DEPARTMENT IS SHORT OF FUNDS

Conductor Geeslin Starts on His Old Run. His Friends Turn Out To Meet and Congratulate Him.

Macon, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The police commission of Macon desire a patrol electric system and will petition the city council to establish one of the Gamewell patent. The mayor heartily favors it. The system that the commission favors for Macon will cost about \$5,000, and it can be paid for in monthly payments of \$200. The system will have fifteen boxes and fifteen miles of wire. Each additional box over fifteen will cost \$100. It will take about four months to complete the system. A "black maria" is very much needed in Macon.

At the beginning of the present year the city council made appropriation for only forty patrolmen, but there have been forty-four policemen during the year until Officer Fridell resigned and Officer Garfield died. This cut the force down to the present number of forty-two. The commissioners have decided to continue the force, and have decided not to put any other men in the places of Fridell and Garfield.

In order to keep within the police appropriation, the commission commenced some time ago the suspension of two men every fifteen days or four per month. It has been reported that the commission would ask council tonight to increase the appropriation so the suspension, or fifteen days' furlough, could be stopped, but the commission have decided to continue the suspensions. All the force will have served their furlough by September.

Geeslin on the Road.

Conductor Flem Geeslin made his first trip today since his reinstatement on the Southwestern division by order of Judge Spier. He was given an ovation when he appeared at the depot this morning. He will run between Macon and Montgomery, Macon and Albany, and Macon and Columbus. He will alternate with other conductors on these three routes. He left this morning in charge of the passenger train to Montgomery.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met today and decided to employ an engineer to survey three counties with a view of selecting the most practicable route for erecting a bridge at Fletcher's mill. In order to place the bridge, each side of the river, the bridge will have to be twenty-four feet high. The commissioners will hear the engineer at the courthouse by water. The heating plant will cost about \$100. The commissioners are giving attention to the question of draining the swamp below the city, and if it is demonstrated to them that the public desires the swamp drained they will try to have the necessary bill passed at the next session of the board.

Navy Notes.

The first game of baseball of the second series between employees of the Danenberg company and Wolf & Hupp was played this morning and resulted in a victory of the Danenbergs by the score of 11 to 0.

Mrs. John C. Van Syckel has gone to Columbus on a visit of two weeks.

Mrs. I. Morris, of Milledgeville, spent the day in Macon, the guest of Mrs. B. W. Sperry at the Brown house.

City Sexton Dennis Keating has returned from a visit of several weeks to Arkansas.

Mr. William H. Pitts, a wealthy naval stores dealer of Lumber city, is at the Brown house.

Miss Annie Lou Coleman, formerly of Macon, was married a few evenings ago in Houston, Tex., to Mr. Walton Verner Angle.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jelks and daughter passed through this morning on their route home. Mr. Jelks is the able and well-known editor of The Euclafia Times and is one of the most prominent and influential citizens. Mrs. Jelks is a highly accomplished and charming lady.

The "Yellow Book" of 1895 shows that President Crespo and his able and accomplished minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, have labored in season and out of season to bring the issue to some just and honorable termination. And whilst their efforts have not been crowned with the success they deserve, it is some satisfaction to know that they have placed the matter in better condition than it has been at any time since 1887. Since General Crespo's accession to power, the British intruders have not advanced a single step farther into the territory of the republic, and in the significant language of Dr. Rojas, in the publication under review, "they cannot now do so without provoking a collision with the Venezuelan national authorities."

The publication shows that this Guayana question has been managed with caution, firmness and discretion; and reflects great credit upon the statesmanship and patriotism of Dr. Rojas. Dr. Rojas has now resigned from the cabinet to attend to his private affairs, but his successor, Dr. Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, an able and experienced statesman and diplomat, has taken up the subject vigorously, and is now prudently and cautiously using every resource of the government to bring about a final adjustment of this troublesome question.

The "Yellow Book" before us recites the fact that the congress of the United States, by joint resolution of both houses last winter, earnestly recommended arbitration as the basis of a peaceful settlement of this Guayana boundary dispute. This, however, was but in accordance with the repeated recommendations of the executive department, which had been very emphatically reiterated by President Cleveland in his annual message of December, 1893. The publication also recites the fact that ten of the other American republics had, at different times, taken similar action; and that Spain had likewise made similar suggestions in her annual messages of 1893 and 1894. Also, that quite recently the people made formal tender of his good offices as mediator.

It is difficult to see how, under these circumstances, and considering the nature of the dispute, the United States could afford to disregard the opinion of the civilized world by persisting in the refusal to submit any claims she may have to fair and impartial arbitration. Such action is in constant process of adjustment by arbitration, or by outside arbitration; and there is no reason why this Guayana boundary dispute should constitute the only notable exception. England is ready enough to submit all such questions to arbitration when her antagonist is a European power, and she is less than ready to do so when the antagonist is a South American power, and if she were disposed to deal justly she would not now deny to a small power what she so industriously solicits from stronger ones. The very fact that she refuses to submit the question to a friendly and impartial arbitrator, creates a strong presumption that she has no valid claim, and that the historical and legal validity of her claim.

Pertinent to this question, it may be remembered that some months ago the public press of this country contained many sensational and disquieting rumors of conflict between the Venezuelan and Demerara authorities on the upper Guayana river. These reports all seem to have had a British origin, and a systematic effort was made to create a panic among the people of the United States, and to create the impression that Venezuela had wantonly provoked an armed conflict with the British colonial authorities. Such reports, and such insidious methods of diplomacy, would have been every known principle of public law. But the allegations were wholly untrue. The simple facts in the case, briefly told by Dr. Rojas in the report under review, are these:

Some time in September last a few soldiers of the Venezuelan military post on the left bank of the upper Guayana river crossed over to the opposite side of the river where they unexpectedly found some British squatters. These the soldiers captured and carried them to Caracas. The men thus taken were named Brynes, who claimed to be a petty official of the Demerara government. The whole set of the soldiers was not only unauthorized, but was in direct violation of the laws of the facts had been known at Caracas, the national government of Venezuela gave explicit and preemptory orders not only to

release the prisoners unconditionally, but to give them safe conduct back to the exact locality where they had been captured. The prisoners were referred to the Georgetown via the Orinoco, Trinidad and Barbados; and subsequently resumed their domicile on the right bank of the Guayana.

This is all there was of it. The German minister at Caracas, who was at the time in charge of the British interests there, was duly notified of all that had been done in the premises, and requested to communicate the facts to the London government. The presumption is that he must have done so, but this makes it the more difficult to account for the persistent efforts that were subsequently made both at Georgetown and London, to create the impression that Venezuela had sought to precipitate an armed conflict in the disputed territory.

It is not the purpose here to enter into any discussion of the motives which may have prompted the British invasion of Venezuelan Guayana. England contends that in all such acts her motives are characteristically honorable and disinterested. But the United States are concerned with her acts, and the practical results of her acts are plain enough. In the language of Senator Lodge, "they are all directed to securing the control of the Orinoco, the great water system of northern South America, and also of the rich mining districts in the interior of Yuruary." True, this is done under the pretext of a boundary dispute. But the identical territory thus invaded has been acknowledged more than once, and on a few short years ago, by Great Britain herself to be the indisputed domain of Venezuela; and Venezuela has made no concessions of territory since, nor, indeed, could she have done so in the face of an explicit declaration of the prohibition, on her part, that England has done so in direct defiance not only of Venezuela's reported protests, but in open and contemptuous violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The time has therefore come for some decisive action. The United States must either maintain the Monroe doctrine and treat its infringement as an act of hostility, or else abandon it in toto at once and forever. Which shall it be? If left to the people of this country there can be but one answer; and we have no doubt that the people may now seek to defeat that popular will! He will never be heard of again, except in the category of the Burrs and the Benedict Arnolds.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

THE RURAL CORRESPONDENT.

Elberton Star: Mr. D. S. Kerlan has a pit near his barn in which there is water. He heard a hen with young chickens Monday at noon making a commotion and he went to see what was the trouble. The old hen was running frantically around the pond and Mr. Kerlan saw a chicken moving about in the water, and a stick had pulled the chicken toward him, when he beheld a large frog came up also, with nearly half of the chicken in its mouth and would not turn it loose until killed.

Tattnall Journal: Messrs. A. S. Cody, Meller and Clark caught over a hundred fish the other day by 1 o'clock with their hooks and lines. There is some talk of building Mr. Clark a home on the banks of the river and keeping him there all the time. He is the best fisherman that ever went fishing in the Onochoo river and can catch as many or more than anybody else.

Ringgold News South: I heard that two dogs on last Sunday killed six of Mrs. Chastain's and Mrs. Fuller's sheep. I learn also that Ruel Cain killed one of the dogs and Dozier Smallwood the other. That is right, boys, but be sure to get permission of the owner before you kill any but a mad or a sheep-killing dog.

McDuffie Journal: When Professor Wiley Smalwood blows the whistle on treble, Wiley Smalwood rings the bell on alto, old Doc on tenor and Professor Smalwood pulls the throttle on bass, our Sunday school train is going to move off in style, and I don't believe that any other school will be able to keep up with us.

John Paul Paulson, who was president of the Sun Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New York, at the time of its retirement, died at Tenny, N. J., of heart failure, a few days ago, aged seventy-three years.

Mr. Halsted Smith, Jr., has resigned, and it is probable that his place will be filled by a young lady.

Thursday the subscribers meet to elect a new set of officers and board of directors. An effort will be made to select some ladies on the board of directors. They will, in turn, elect a librarian, and the preference will be for a young lady.

Some Local Gossip.

The Romo Light Guards and the Hill City Cadets returned from Griffin highly pleased with their outing yesterday.

Lieutenant J. B. Nevin, who was hurt at Camp Northern, is improving.

The Press Club of Georgia passed through here on their way to Look-out this afternoon, and were joined by Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris.

Professor Charles Jones lectured on "Talks and Talkers" to a large audience at Nevin's opera house this evening. All were delighted.

Another League Organized.

Hogansville's Himeatists Form a Silver Club—A Delegate to Griffin.

Hogansville, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—At 3:30 o'clock p. m. last Saturday there assembled at the Grand hotel about seventy-five of the best citizens of this community, consisting of merchants, farmers and laborers. They organized the Hogansville Silver League, J. Gordon Jones was chosen as temporary secretary and ex-Mayor R. H. Jenkins temporary chairman. The following names were enrolled at once as members:

A. R. Jennings, E. H. Strickland, Colonel E. C. Mobley, J. F. Potts, J. C. Sims, T. M. Woodruff, J. A. Shank, H. B. Lane, E. T. Moon, Z. Z. Reid, L. J. Newton, D. E. Cato, C. S. Darrington, C. D. Phillips, J. F. Askew, R. M. Mobley, F. M. Sparmann, Major J. P. Jones, L. T. Wood, Dr. J. M. Tucker, W. S. Cato, C. S. Brooks, G. L. Hudson, A. A. Ferguson, C. R. Spearman and J. M. Buttress.

Then permanent organization was effected by making Colonel E. C. Mobley chairman and ex-Mayor R. H. Jenkins secretary. After the general order of business was gone through with June 25th was agreed upon as the date to hold a meeting of this league for the purpose of sending a delegate to the state convention at Griffin July 18th.

Colonel E. C. Mobley addressed the meeting in a brief but caustic speech, reviewing the political situation at present and denouncing the sound money or gold standard as a length with the all-around manner Colonel Mobley was applauded several times during his remarks by the enthusiastic listeners to his speech.

Colonel E. T. Moon was appointed to discuss the parity of the two metals at the next meeting.

Venezuela in Diplomacy.

The "Yellow Book" (Libro Amarillo) is the title of an official publication by the Venezuelan government corresponding to the "Yellow Book" or "Foreign Affairs of the United States." It comprises a full documentary history of the diplomatic relations of the government during the period of the preceding year. The volume of 1895, however, just issued, covers the entire period of the year since the commencement of the government under General Crespo, and, therefore, relates to one of the most interesting epochs in Venezuelan history. It is more than usually interesting to the people of the United States, in that it deals with the all-absorbing question of boundary with Great Britain.

Unfortunately that long standing and disquieting question still remains unsettled. But the "Yellow Book" of 1895 shows that President Crespo and his able and accomplished minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, have labored in season and out of season to bring the issue to some just and honorable termination. And whilst their efforts have not been crowned with the success they deserve, it is some satisfaction to know that they have placed the matter in better condition than it has been at any time since 1887. Since General Crespo's accession to power, the British intruders have not advanced a single step farther into the territory of the republic, and in the significant language of Dr. Rojas, in the publication under review, "they cannot now do so without provoking a collision with the Venezuelan national authorities."

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TESTIMONY BEGUN.

The Remaining Jurors Were Impaneled Yesterday Morning.

MYERS'S CHANCES LOOKING DARK

The Evidence Introduced Has Been of a Damaging Character.

MR. SEABORN CROWLEY TESTIFIES

Detectives Bolan and Myers and Barber Monroe Were Sworn—Myers Appears To Be Defiant.

During all of yesterday afternoon Will Myers sat in the same position and watched each witness as they told the evidence they possessed.

And it was evidence of a most damaging character.

The witness of the day was Seaborn Crowley, the father of the murdered man. He gave his testimony in a direct way and at times was almost dramatic. His various meetings with Myers during the day his son was missing were told with hardly a variation from his testimony at the last trial.

The remaining jurors were sworn during the morning after four panels had been called and work was begun at once upon the witnesses. The first called was Dr. W. L. Gilbert, who told of having examined the dead body of Forrest Crowley and of probing for the bullet.

The next witness was Detective Mike P. Bolan, of Cincinnati. The strongest testimony he gave against Myers was the story that Myers told him regarding Brown Allen's sister and the manner in which he came into Allen's power.

Mrs. Forrest Crowley testified, but simply stated that when her husband left for Atlanta on the day of his death he wore upon his hand a diamond ring belonging to her. This ring, she thought, was upon his left hand, though she could not state it positively.

Then came Mr. Seaborn Crowley. He gave the story of the purchase of the mules, the representations made by Myers, the trip to Atlanta, the trip to the country by his son and Myers, the subsequent meeting with Myers at two places and the answers made by Myers and the story of the long and tireless hunt for his son, and the finding of the body out in the seige field, where the daisies were stained with that son's blood.

R. G. Broadwell, of Milton county, told of having met Myers in Roswell early on the morning of the Atlanta trip. He said that Myers had told him of the purchase of the mules and had stated to him that he and his father were together in a transfer business and did gradually, having at that time a big contract with the Seaboard Air-Line.

An interesting and lively story, which was an extremely damaging one, was that told by W. J. Monroe, the barber who cut Myers's hair at Covington and dyed it as well as his eyebrows. He stated that Myers gave two places as his home and said that he wanted to be fixed so that his own mother wouldn't know him.

Then came the testimony of Detective William Meyers, of Cincinnati, who told of his capture of Myers. He said that when he knocked on the door of Myers's room and demanded admittance that he was refused an entrance.

Myers gave his name as Cunningham, of Memphis, Tenn., but finally admitted his identity after an Atlanta mark was found in his hat. Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning while Detective Meyers was on the stand.

While listening to the evidence Myers sat with his head resting on one hand and gazed fearlessly, almost vindictively, at every witness, listening to the evidence with the look that seemed to say:

"I would like to meet you again some day."

Securing the Rest of the Jury. Court began yesterday morning with five jurors yet to be impaneled. It was feared that the task would be a tedious one, and while it did occupy more than two hours, the time was shorter than had been figured upon.

In the first panel of twelve one juror was secured. There were three objections by the state, two by the defense and six jurors were dispensed with for cause. The juror that proved acceptable to all was W. H. Landrum, colored, a railroad man. He made the eighth juror.

Two jurors were obtained from the second panel. The defendant objected to two, the state to one, two were opposed to capital punishment, five disqualified and two were accepted. Jackson Byers, colored, was accepted as the first name called on the second panel. J. A. Denon was the tenth juror.

In the third panel there was not found a single man of equal quality to the satisfaction of both state and defense. In the fourth panel, however, B. F. Jones was selected as juror No. 11. The third man called on the fifth panel was selected. His name is P. Rayson, who lives at No. 8 Cooper street.

A Call of the Witnesses.

The jury was sworn and seated and a call of the witnesses had. Solicitor Hill called the following named witnesses for the state and swore them:

Dr. W. L. Gilbert, Seaborn Crowley, John G. Crowley, J. R. Sherman, Dr. Broadwell, M. J. Fout, M. A. Bowden, Dr. H. G. Carnes, Lorenzo Jones, W. H. Duncan, A. H. Davidson, Jim Oliver, Charles Lutz, Meyers, Mr. Forrest L. Crowley, C. J. Walker, T. G. Longino, G. E. Carlton, A. B. Connolly, John Berkele, John M. Heinz, J. M. Wright, T. N. Ivey, Jeff Arnold, Charley Stevens, Spurgeon Silvey, W. F. Hudson, I. Robert, Roland Thomas, Fred Stokes, J. Garrett, H. R. Mavis, J. J. Coggins, Jim Latham, William Tattall, E. M. Cason and D. S. Looney.

Mr. W. T. Meyers called the following named witnesses for the defense:

W. M. Scott, John W. Cox, Officer Kitchens, W. H. Barnes, Henry Jones, Will Rapp, Jeff Penn, A. T. Stewart, J. C. McCord, J. A. Medcalf, Lee Hogan, Sam Vaughn, Edward Lipsford, Tom Russell, Allen Cox, R. F. Potter, Moses Fowl, John Clemens, C. Healey, O. C. Murdock, W. S. Bell, F. Y. Hawkins, Allen Turner, Thomas Gulmarin, W. P. Humphries, J. M. Edgar, P. T. H. Miller, Thomas Lawrence, George Perkins, Thomas Boone, Robert Jackson, H. A. Mokey, J. J. Doolan, J. J. Sullivan, W. J. Flournoy, Lewis Jordan, Guy Crusselle and George Crusselle.

Dr. W. L. Gilbert Called First.

Dr. W. L. Gilbert, county physician, was the first witness called. His testimony was limited to the examination he made of the body of Forrest L. Crowley after it was brought to the city. He told of having found a number of slight bruises on the face, and stated that in no instance was there any fracture of the skull.

Dr. Gilbert stated that in examining the

body he found a bullet wound in the back of the head. On examining the wound he found that the bullet had broken the first joint of the spinal column. An effort to probe for the bullet proved unavailing. It was the opinion of the witness that the shot was fired from behind and from above if the person was lying on the ground.

On the cross-examination Mr. Myers in his questions sought to bring out neglect on the part of the state in not finding the bullet and producing it in court in evidence of the caliber of the pistol could be placed at a certainty. Dr. Gilbert stated that he thought the bullet was a thirty-eight caliber and believed that he could tell whether a wound was made by a thirty-two caliber or a thirty-eight caliber.

Detective Bolan on the Stand.

Detective Mike P. Bolan, of Covington, Ky., day chief of the police department there, was the next witness. He began by saying that he had read a special telling of the murder and had seen that the special said that the murderer would be located in Cincinnati, as he had once lived there. Later he received information regarding a young man who was thought by a barber named Monroe to be the man.

Detective Bolan said that he telephoned to the Cincinnati police headquarters for two detectives to meet him at the corner of Fifth and Vine streets. They met him, and they went together to the Indiana house, where they looked on the register. He was asked by Solicitor Hill regarding the signature alleged to have been made by Myers, but the defense objected to anything that was seen on the register, as they claimed the register was the highest evidence of the fact that the name was there. The objection was sustained.

Detective Bolan said that he did not stay until the arrest, but was notified early the next morning that the arrest had been made. He took charge of Myers, however, and brought him to Atlanta, meeting the local police of Atlanta at Chattanooga. The witness said that on the way to this city Myers talked to him and told him that Brown Allen did the killing.

"He told me," said Detective Bolan, "that he met Brown Allen and that Allen told him that he would introduce him to his sister, and that he could have fun with her. Myers said that he met Miss Allen and was with her one night in some park, and that Brown Allen caught them in a compromising position and drew a pistol on him. He said that Allen then had him in his power. He also told me that Brown Allen was well known in Atlanta. I told him that Brown Allen had been arrested in Birmingham, and he said that he was the man."

At this juncture court adjourned for the noon recess, to meet again at 2:30 o'clock.

Bolan Still on the Stand.

The cross-examination of Detective Bolan was begun by Mr. Myers as soon as court reconvened. He was asked what became of the written statement purporting to have been made by Myers, and said that he knew nothing of such a statement.

Mr. Myers then began to cross-question the witness as to the reward he expected to get. Bolan said that at the time of the arrest he expected a reward of whatever amount he now he hoped to get the \$500 reward offered in the case. He said that he didn't promise to pay Detective Meyers's expenses but did promise him part of the reward. Witness paid his own expenses and those of Myers.

Witness did not remember whether there were five or six cartridges found on Myers, but testified that there was \$27 found on him. On the next cross-examination witness testified that he learned of the reward the day of Myers's arrest.

Mr. Seaborn Crowley's Story.

Mr. Seaborn Crowley, the father of Forrest L. Crowley, was called next. He told of his son and himself as partners and said that he knew Myers by sight, having seen him for the first time on September 17th, on the back coming from the railroad, and then had a talk with him during the evening.

"During the evening," said the witness, "I went to the stables and saw Myers and Forrest and some others sitting there. I had previously been told by my son that Myers wanted to buy some mules, and when I approached them the first thing I asked was whether or not they had traded. Myers said that he was connected with a grading and transfer company, and that they worked 160 mules. Forrest told me that he had told Myers that one of the mules was lame and that Myers had liked the lame mule better than the others. Myers said that they always had several lame mules on hand and that the mule would soon be all right. They had already traded; Myers was to pay \$25 for the four mules. I don't know where Myers stopped while in Roswell."

"I saw him the next morning on the back going to the train. He was sitting in the back by Mr. R. G. Broadwell when Forrest and myself got in. There are four seats in the back. Myers and Broadwell occupied the second seat. Forrest and myself got in behind them. I sat behind Myers and Forrest sat behind Broadwell. We stopped for a few minutes, as my son had sent back for a memorandum he had made out for purchasing the goods. We waited until the boy came and he told Forrest that John said that Forrest had his memorandum. Forrest reached into his inside coat pocket and pulled out his pocket-book and looked into it. He said that he did have it. Myers was looking at Forrest when he opened the pocket-book. I don't know whether Forrest had any money in the book or not."

"We all got on the train together, Myers and Forrest sitting together. I did not hear their conversation."

Where Father and Son Separated.

"When the train reached the union depot," went on the witness, "Forrest came to me and told me that they would have to go out into the country before they could complete the mule trade. I asked him how long it would take. He turned to Myers and asked him and Myers said about two hours. Forrest then said to me that if I didn't want to go that I could go to Inman, Smith & Co.'s and wait for him there. This I did. I don't know whether they went to the country to complete the trade or for the money. Myers and Forrest left together and Broadwell went with them a few steps. I think it was about 8:30 o'clock in the morning."

"The mules left Roswell early in the morning in charge of Charley Stevens. He had orders to carry them to Stewart & Bowden's stables."

Witness was shown an order said to have been signed by Myers and stated that he could not identify it, though he saw Myers writing it.

"I don't want to do anything wrong," he said. "I can't say whether it is the same order or not. I went to Inman, Smith & Co.'s and stayed there some time, when Charley Stevens came. He asked if I had seen Forrest. I told him no and he said that he had seen Myers and that Myers told him that he let Forrest out of the buggy at East Alabama street. Stevens also said that Myers told him Forrest wanted him to go to Inman, Smith & Co.'s and that he had come and expected to find Forrest."

Witness Tells of Meeting Myers.

"I then went up the street to go to the bank, and at Folsom's I met Myers. He sorter hung his head. This I did not notice at the time. I said 'Hello,' and he answered 'Hello.' I asked him where Forrest was. He said that Forrest had left the bank about forty minutes ago. I then went to the bank and came back. I met Myers again. This second time it was later in the day and I was going to dinner. With me were Jim Latham and J. J. Seogins. I hailed Myers again."

"He told me that Forrest had secured a buggy and had gone out into the country to look for some stock. Later on I was going down the street and saw Myers coming by in a conveyance. I ran along following it to ask him more about Forrest and the direction he had taken. It drove to the depot and Myers got out. I asked the driver if he was waiting for Myers, and he said no. I looked for Myers, but could not find him. Soon my suspicions were aroused. I reported the matter to the chief of police and we began to look out for Forrest, visiting every place where he might have gone."

Myers's Father on the Scene.

"I went to Stewart & Bowden's stables and Myers's father came out. He said that his son had driven out into the country in the morning towards Westview cemetery with another young man. This was our first clue and we went out in that direction and scoured the woods, searching all night."

"Early in the morning we went out to the forks of the Sandtown and some other road and started to go to the cemetery, when we met two men coming out of Westwood park. They said that they had seen a buggy tracks around the dam. We then went on to the cemetery office and telephoned to police headquarters to see if there was any news of Forrest. There was none. We then went to Westwood park to the dam, where we got out of the buggy. We saw the tracks of two people coming to the edge of the dam and we followed these back into the field, but could find nothing. We then followed the buggy track to where it looked as if the horse had been tied to a bush. He apparently to have been restless. There were two men's tracks leading from the buggy. We found the tracks of one man leading toward the dam and began to follow them. We searched in the sedge until finally I came upon the body of my son, cold in death."

"I simply sat there. He was lying partly on one side, with one arm partly under him. He was dead and blood was on the brim of his hat, which was still partially on his head."

Here he was handed the shoes of his son to identify and he did so. He also identified the hat. Witness told about the missing pocketbook and missing watch and how there was \$112 in paper in the memorandum book and \$14 in silver in the rear pocket along with a number of letters.

He also told of following the tracks that lead from the buggy and how the tracks of one man lead to a place where the man had jumped the ditch and slipped, getting one knee in the mud. The tracks below were those of Forrest Crowley, according to the witness, as his shoe fitted them, while the shoe of Myers fitted the track where the man slipped.

On the Cross-Examination.

On the cross-examination Mr. Myers laid a great deal of stress upon the parting words of Forrest. He asked the question, "Did you tell me that he intended to argue that Myers had no intention of leading Forrest Crowley out to kill him, but that he expected the father to go too, not knowing what Brown Allen intended to do?"

"Haven't you tried to find another man in the case?" asked Mr. Myers.

"Yes," answered the witness; "I found one Brown Allen, of Cherry Log Creek—the one in the affidavit. He's here."

Witness was asked if the police had not refused to hunt for the other man in the case, although it was thought by the witness himself that Myers had helped Mr. Crowley said that he knew nothing of this. He was also examined regarding the tracks.

Testimony of R. G. Broadwell.

Mr. R. G. Broadwell, of Milton county, was the next witness. He said that he reached Roswell early on Monday morning and that he went to the stables, where he was told that the Crowleys had sold the mules which they had purchased from him. He asked who bought them and just as he was about to answer, Mr. Myers came up and the stable boy pointed him out.

Witness heard Myers ask the stable boy if the mules had left and he was told that they had gone at 2 o'clock in the morning. Myers replied that he heard them leave, as he was in the stable and could not sleep. Just at this time the breakfast bell at the hotel rang and Myers went to breakfast, but came out in a very few minutes.

"He came to the stables," said Broadwell, "and said down by me. We entered into a conversation. He told me that he and his father were engaged in grading work. He said that they had a contract with the Seaboard which would take them six months to complete. I asked him his name and he said it was R. G. Broadwell. They were working 120 mules, I believe. The hack came along and we got in."

Broadwell Saw the Money.

"We drove to Crowley's house and there Forrest and his father got in. They got in behind us. When Forrest got in he told the driver to go to the city and get his memorandum for full loads. The driver came back and told him that John said that Forrest had his inside coat pocket and took out his pocket-book and looked into it. I was looking at him and so was Myers. It was full of money, though I can't say how much."

Witness then told of the hunt for Forrest Crowley and also recited the leaving at the depot.

Barber Monroe's Testimony.

W. J. Monroe, the Covington barber, was called next and was told to tell what he knew about the case. He was very versatile with the facts in his possession. His first identified Myers as the man who had called at his shop.

"I was sitting in my shop," said the witness, "when this young man came in. He said that he wanted his hair cut. He sat in the chair and told me to cut it all around, but not on top. After it was cut he said that he wanted it dyed. I went to work and dyed it and while I was working talked to him."

"I asked him if he was a stranger in the city. He said that he was. I asked him where he was from. He answered that he was from Atlanta (Ga.), but quickly changed it and said that he was from Nashville, Tenn. I asked him if it wasn't very hot there and he said no hotter than here. I asked him if he had come to see the races and he said no, that he was rather sick and he was going to the city to see a game of baseball. I told him that he could see one next day, and told him how to get to it."

Wanted His Eyelashes Dyed.

"When I finished dyeing his hair he said that he wanted his eyebrows and eyelashes dyed. I told him that I would dye his eyebrows and hair, but that I could not dye his lashes, as I was afraid to risk it at night, as some might get in his eyes. He then told me to go ahead with the eyebrows. He then said he wanted a shave. I began work on him at five minutes to 9 and finished at a quarter to 10."

"I told him that his mother wouldn't know him after I finished, and he said that was what he wanted. He then left and I remembered seeing something in The Cincinnati Enquirer about a 'Father's Horrible Description' of the fellow they wanted. I went to see Detective Bolan at once and told him about it and he was afterwards arrested."

Nothing was developed on the cross-examination.

After the next witness had been sworn it developed that Monroe had not been sworn with the other witnesses and he was called back. Mr. Myers asked that he should simply swear that what he had testified to was true in order to save time. This he did.

He Arrested Will Myers.

Detective William Meyers, of Cincinnati, was the state's next witness.

He told how he was directed to meet Detective Bolan and how he met the detective and went with him to the Indiana house and left him.

"We went there and I went upstairs to room 69. I knocked on a door and the man inside and that we couldn't come in. We got a chair and looked over the transom. There was a young man sitting in bed. He said that his name was Cunningham, of Memphis Tenn."

"He finally got up and let us in. I told him we wanted him for killing Forrest Crowley in Atlanta and told him his name was Myers. He said that it was not. I looked in his hat and saw that it was from Atlanta. I then told him he had best own up. We found a pistol under the bed and one or two other cartridges. We also found

about \$27 in paper money and a few cents in small change.

"We went to room 69," said the witness, "because we saw Cunningham, of Memphis, registered on the register."

This was a point the state had been trying to get before the jury, and at the conclusion of the direct examination Mr. Myers moved to rule it out. There was spirited argument on both sides and Judge Hart ruled that it was admissible in the manner in which it came in as telling why they went to the room. The attorneys for the state wanted it admitted as to its entire worth and to show that Myers registered at the hotel. The judge was requested to reserve his decision until this morning, when some authorities will be tendered him.

Witness testified that W. H. Barnes had called for him at police headquarters in Cincinnati, but that he had not seen Mr. Barnes.

Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the cross-examination of Detective Meyers will be taken up. The hour of adjournment yesterday afternoon was 5:30 o'clock.

THE THORNE INJUNCTION.

It Was Dissolved Yesterday and His Suit Goes On.

The injunction sought by English & Company against Mr. Charles C. Thorne to prevent him from suing them in the court for breach of contract, was denied yesterday morning by Judge Lumpkin.

The suit has been one of interest. It seems that Thorne then sued for \$3,000 damages in Judge Westmoreland's court. English & Co. then alleged that the contract tendered them was deceitful and did not carry out the intentions of the parties. A temporary restraining order was granted and the trial of the suit stopped.

Yesterday, however, the temporary restraining order was dissolved and the suit will probably go on sometime in the future. In the meantime a supercedas has been secured and the case goes to the supreme court.

DEATH OF MRS. RUDEN.

The Life of a Noble Christian Lady Ends Peacefully.

Mrs. Gustava S. Ruden died peacefully at her home, No. 29 Hvidsten street, Monday morning at 6:20 o'clock.

This will be sad news to the many friends of this noble Christian lady.

Mrs. Ruden was fifty-four years of age at the time of her death. She leaves six children as follows: Alfred, Clement, Charles, Mathew and J. Daniel Ruden and Mrs. Oscar Larson, of Galesburg, Ill.

The funeral services will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Moore Memorial church on Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holmberg officiating. The interment will be at Westview cemetery.

Mrs. Ruden was a very superior woman and was characterized by many exceptional and peculiar graces of mind and temperament.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

The Infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walker Taken from This World.

Parvula, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walker, after a brief illness, died at the family residence, No. 615 Washington street, yesterday morning.

The little child was like a sunbeam in the household and was idolized by both parents. Her death is indeed a heavy one for them to bear, but is not without the comforting assurance that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The funeral will occur from the late residence this morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

THE OFFICIAL ROUTE

To the Georgia Teachers' Convention, Cumberland Island, Ga.

The Central Railroad of Georgia, Georgia Southern and Florida and Plant system have been decided upon as the official route to and from the Georgia teachers' convention to be held on Cumberland Island June 22nd to July 5th. There will be a large crowd leave Atlanta on Sunday evening, June 24th, at 7 o'clock; also a large delegation leave Atlanta on Monday evening, June 25th, at 7 o'clock. Ample accommodations have been made for all who may wish to take advantage of the exceedingly low rates that have been made via this route for this occasion.

A large delegation will leave Atlanta on Monday night at 7 o'clock via the Central Railroad of Georgia, arriving at Brunswick the next morning at 7:30 o'clock, where they will take breakfast and then take the boat for Cumberland Island, where the convention is to be held. All arrangements have been made for a delightful trip. All those who have not already secured Pullman sleeping car reservation for this trip can secure same by applying to Mr. S. B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, Central railroad, or to Mr. F. J. Robinson, city passenger and ticket agent, No. 16 Wall street, Kimball house. Tickets will be on sale June 23rd and 24th at Central railroad ticket office, No. 16 Wall street, and union depot. The rate for the round trip from Atlanta is \$5.33; tickets good to return until July 5th.

GRADY HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

Mr. Denck Will Impersonate Von Hartsmann at the Grand.

The concert at the Grand next Friday night to be given by Mr. Joseph Hart Denck for the benefit of the Grady hospital should attract a very large audience.

Mr. Denck will impersonate Josef von Hartsmann, the world-renowned one-armed pianist, and will devote the first part of the programme to pieces played with only the left hand. Such compositions as he will render thus handicapped are standard pieces which tax the best pianists. That he can give them an adequate rendering is little short of the miraculous.

The second part of the programme will be made up of numbers which Mr. Denck will play with both hands.

The concert will be a notable musical event. This will probably be Mr. Denck's last appearance in Atlanta for a long time.

Mrs. C. E. Oliver, the charming and accomplished violinist, will assist Mr. Denck at the concert and will play one or two numbers. Mrs. Oliver has been heard in Atlanta only upon one or two occasions, and her appearance will be a source of much pleasure to her many friends.

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LIGHT-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR,

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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TO ORGANIZE.

The Fruit Growers of Georgia Have Decided To Fight Together.

THEY TALK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Indicating the Possibility of Fighting the Southern Railway and Steamship Association There.

The fruit growers of Georgia are taking steps toward organization.

While the gentlemen at the head of the movement are not making any threats, it is still understood that the organization is to be not only a defensive one but an offensive one as well.

As The Constitution has shown, the representatives of the fruit interests do not believe that they have been properly treated at the hands of the southern railroads. Heretofore they have been acting singly and alone, each individual for himself, in their dealings with the railroads, but recent experiences have induced them to believe that much better results to them will be obtained through an organization of all the parties whose interests are common.

The Idea of the Organization. "We have simply come to the determination," said one of the growers yesterday, "that the only chance we have to get our rights from the roads is through organizing. If after giving them opportunity to show their friendliness, the railroads still continue to discriminate against our industry and fail to do anything whatever to help build it up, we shall make a vigorous fight on them through the courts and through the legislature. There is no question whatever but that the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, under whatever name it is operated, is operating contrary to the plain intent of the law of Georgia. While we have a number of lines which are naturally competitors with one another, this association has combined them into one big monopoly so far as their relations to the shippers are concerned."

"Naturally," he continued, "we feel pretty sore over this matter, especially over this last act of the association in increasing the Cumberland weight per car so as to either increase the freight rate or rob us of the amount which the freight on 4,000 pounds represents—which ever way you desire to put it. And another thing we can do and will do, though understand me, I don't care to be quoted as making any threats, and that is, we can boycott the men who are unfavorable to us, and the lines they represent."

"The fact of the matter is, every fellow goes into the association meeting presuming that he is going to get something out of everything I can for you," and when he comes out he says, 'I did all I could, boys, but I'm afraid the other fellows have downed me.' Now the fact of the matter is, we have had inside information from

the rate committee showing us who our friends are and who are against us. Some of the men who handle this end of the railroad business are big enough and broad enough to realize that it is to their interest to do everything possible to develop the fruit business in Georgia. Others, and I fear they are in the majority, look only to the small immediate pecuniary gain in their desire to make as good a showing for their departments as possible. Now we have those men spotted and you will find that the growers, unless they get some relief, will give these gentlemen practical evidence of their knowledge."

Mr. Cunningham Talks.

Learning that Mr. John D. Cunningham was the principal mover in this organization, The Constitution reporter asked for his views.

"I have today," said he, "conferred with about twenty of the leading men in the fruit business and I have had letters from others. All of them enter heartily into the idea of perfecting a thorough organization. We will organize the practical fruit growers of the state, the men who have money in the business and who are deeply interested in its outcome. Yes, we may perhaps resort to legislation as a means of fighting the association unless we receive decent treatment at their hands. There is no question that this last move in increasing the minimum per car is a severe blow to the fruit interests of the state and in self defense we will have to do something."

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stock must have some limit to its
number of patterns, so instead of
putting these goods into the regu-
lar departments we leave them in
special spaces and pass them to
you at prices marvelously low.

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HOW TO REACH THEM

The Masses Furnish a Problem to the
Southern Baptists.

DISTINGUISHED MINISTERS ARE HERE

Under the Direction of the Recent Conven-
tion They Will Discuss This Im-
portant Question.

Every member of the Baptist denomina-
tion in the south will be interested in the
work of the committee that meets this
morning at the Second Baptist church.
The membership of the committee has been
selected from the best timber of the south-
ern church and represents a splendid aggre-
gation of brains, religious enthusiasm and
ability.

The extent of territory represented, as
well as the commanding fitness of the mem-
bers for the work assigned to them, will
give to their deliberations a widespread in-
terest.

This committee meets pursuant to the
following resolution which was adopted at
the recent meeting of the Southern Baptist
convention at Washington:
"Resolved, That a committee of seven be
appointed, three of whom shall be the
secretaries of the boards of this convention,
the duty of which shall be to hold a meet-
ing as early as practicable, at some suit-
able point to consider, in connection with
the secretaries of the state boards, how we
may better reach the masses of southern
Baptists and bring them to more thoroughly
co-operate in the work of the convention;
and that the expense of the committee be
divided between the boards."

The committee will likely be in session
for several days.

Among those in attendance will be Dr.
J. B. Gambrell, of Mercer, chairman; Dr.
J. T. Tichenor and Dr. J. G. Gibson, of At-
lanta; Dr. T. P. Bell, of Tennessee; Dr.
R. J. Willingham, of Virginia; Mr. Wil-
liam Ellyson, of Virginia; D. O. F. Greg-
ory, of Baltimore; Rev. W. B. Crumpton,
of Alabama; Dr. C. Durham, of North
Carolina; Dr. A. J. Holt, of Tennessee;
Dr. J. M. Carroll, of Texas; Dr. A. G. Mc-
Manaway, of Arkansas; Rev. W. T. Camp-
bell, of Missouri; Rev. O. E. Ware, of
Louisiana; Rev. A. V. Rowe, of Mississippi;
Dr. T. M. Bailey, of South Carolina;
Rev. M. D. Early, of Texas; Dr. J. W.
Warner, of Kentucky; Dr. W. N. Chau-
delin, of Florida; and Dr. Charles Manly,
of South Carolina.

This committee represents a constituency
of 1,500,000 white Baptist communicants,
and its deliberations will be important and
interesting.

The committee will meet this morning at
9 o'clock promptly.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little
Liver Pills before retiring you would not
have had that coated tongue or bad taste
in your mouth this morning. Keep a vial
with you for occasional use.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.
Order of Circuits, with Number of
Cases Undisposed Of.

Eastern	4
Tallahassee	6
Macon	2
Northern	2
Western	2
Northwestern	2
Chattahoochee	1
Blue Ridge	1
Cherokee	1
Rome	4

Augusta Circuit.

Robert Maloy v. Port Royal and Western
Carolina Railway Company. Argument
concluded.
Rosa Nurnberger v. R. C. Williams &
Co. Dismissed.
City Council of Augusta v. Solomon Sera-
meck. Argued.
Bradstreet Company v. James L. Oswald.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company
v. J. R. Forrester. Argued.
R. P. & G. T. Shibley v. American Ex-
change National Bank. Argued.
American National Bank v. Georgia
Railroad and Banking Company. Argued.

Eastern Circuit.

Electric Railway Company v. Savannah
v. Benjamin F. Shettall. Argued.
Heller, Hirsch & Co. v. Perry M. De-
Leon. Argued.
O. L. Hopkins et al. v. Florida Central
and Peninsular Railway Company. Ar-
gued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

That tired, languid feeling indicates a
lack of vitality in the current of life,
the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla changes all
this by purifying, vitalizing and enriching
the blood.

GOING TO CUMBERLAND.

Georgia Teachers Will Have a Great
Outing of It on the Seashore.

There will be a large party of Georgia
teachers to go down to Cumberland on
June 23rd and 24th. A number of them from
the State of Georgia, will, of course,
come via Atlanta and leave on the
seashore express of the Southern Railway
at 9:30 p. m. This train arrives at Brun-
swick at 7:30 a. m., giving ample time for
breakfast before taking the boat for Cum-
berland. It leaves Atlanta at the very best
possible time—7:30 p. m.—after supper,
etc.

Many of the teachers have been to Cum-
berland before, and the trip is not new to
them. It will be a most enjoyable one,
and a large number from this section have
already reserved berths and made their ar-
rangements to go via that line. The rate
for the round trip will be one fare.

Tybee, by the Sea, \$5 Round Trip.

Cheap excursion tickets to this deli-
cious resort are now on sale via the Cen-
tral Railroad. Special rates for parties
of five or more traveling on one
ticket, good returning ten days from
date of sale. Tickets sold every Saturday
evening good to return Monday night
following date of sale at the low rate of
\$5 for the round trip. The excursion in-
cludes and through sleeping car service
via Central Railroad of Georgia.
Make it the best Sunday trip that can be
made from Atlanta. Go to Tybee and en-
joy the surf bathing, etc. For detailed in-
formation, schedules, etc., apply to
SAM B. WEBB, T. P.
F. J. ROBINSON, C. T. A.,
16 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 19-18.

To New York, Boston and Philadelphia
Via Central Railroad of Georgia and Ocean
Steamship Company. Cheap excursion tick-
ets are now on sale. Make it a pleasure trip
and go via Savannah and Ocean Steamship
Company. For tickets, etc., apply to C. R. K.
ticket office, 16 Wall Street, Kimball house.
June 19-18.

The Safest Investment.
Is in the stock of the Atlanta Loan and
Investment Company, 311 Equitable build-
ing, Atlanta, Ga. Send for plans and terms.
June 15 2m e o d

Greatest of All.

There is no invention under the sun that
contributes so much to the welfare and
happiness of the women of the nineteenth
century as the light running Wheeler &
Wilson sewing machine. It is the great-
est sewing machine extant, because the
most popular, and this is due principally
to its light running feature. Call at of-
fice, 71 Whitehall, and inspect its many
points of interest.

Lookout Mountain.

On Saturday afternoons and Sundays the
Western and Atlantic railroad will sell
round trip tickets from Atlanta to Look-
out mountain and return at \$3.50; tickets
good returning until Monday morning fol-
lowing date of sale.

Go next Saturday and spend Sunday on
the top of old Lookout. There is no inner
more picturesque view from any point in
the United States than from Point
Lookout. Call on R. D. Mann, ticket
agent, No. 4 Kimball house. C. B. Walker,
ticket agent, Union Depot.
June 15-18 thur fri sat wed

This Business

Doesn't depend on big type nor on extravagant statements.

It's reliance on the intrinsic value given to patrons—value

in unequalled style, in finish, in fit, in wear. That is to

say, for a dollar you get here fully one hundred cents worth.

Never less, sometimes more.

Our \$10 Serge Suits for example.

Cads-Wellto

Tucker Springs, Bradley County, Tenn.

These justly celebrated springs are now opened for the season of 1895. They are
situated on the Southern railroad 22 miles north of Chattanooga and the most access-
ible place in Tennessee for Atlantians, being only 8.5 hours from Atlanta. It is
1,400 feet above the sea level. Four trains a day stop in 10 yards of hotel. Postoffice
and telephone in hotel office. Terms to correspond with the times. Malaria or mos-
quitoes unknown at Tucker's. For pamphlets and other information apply to
June 1-2m e o d

SUMMER RESORTS.

PIEDMONT HOTEL,

Gainesville, Ga.
Only 53 miles from Atlanta. Accommoda-
tions for 80 to 100 guests. Terms reason-
able. F. R. LONGSTREET.
June 19-wed su

McCROSKEY'S Cohutta Springs Hotel

Murray County, Ga.,

BY M. D. L. McCROSKEY.

DAILY MAIL.—Will meet guests at Co-
hutta Station on E. T. V. and Ga. rail-
road, with conveyance, on notice. Write
the day you will be at station.

This celebrated place is now ready to
receive guests for the season.
The fine mineral waters, the climate and
scenery, are as fine as can be found in
Georgia.

Forests, cliffs, mountains, large river,
boating, abundant fish, game, etc.
Terms, \$2 per week; children under
twelve, half price.

Address M. D. L. McCROSKEY,
Cohutta Springs, Murray County, Georgia.
June 19-wed su

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

Madison Square, New York.

The largest, best appointed and most
liberally managed hotel in the city, with
the most central and delightful location.
A. B. Harding, formerly Bath House, Mo-
bile, Ala. Hiram Hitchcock, formerly St.
Charles hotel, New Orleans.

June 1-2m e o d

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To the
Superior Court of said County: The peti-
tion of George W. Patton, W. L. For and
J. W. Tucker, of Fulton county, Georgia,
and Helen A. Whittier, Nelson Whittier,
Paul Butler, Horatio H. Fletcher and W.
B. E. Butler, of the city of Lowell and
state of Massachusetts, shows:

1. That they desire for themselves, their
associates and successors to be incorporated
under the name and style of

"WHITTIER MILLS."

2. That the object of said incorporation is
peculiarly to be in the shareholdings.

3. That the principal office of said com-
pany shall be in the county of Fulton,
Georgia, but that they desire the
right to establish branch offices or ag-
encies in such other places as they may deem
proper.

4. That the particular purpose of their in-
corporation is the erection and operation of
cotton mills in the county of Fulton,
Georgia, and the manufacture of cotton yarn, cor-
dage, cloths, braids and other cotton goods and
fabrics.

5. That they desire the right to buy, hold
and sell such real and personal property as
may be necessary for the purpose of their
organization.

6. That they desire the right to conduct
a general store upon their property, for the
benefit of their operatives and employees.
Buying, therefore, such articles of merchan-
dise as they may think necessary and
proper, and selling the same at a profit to
their operatives and employees, and to such
other persons as they may permit to trade
with them.

7. That they desire the right and power to
borrow money whenever it is deemed proper
to do so, and to secure the same by deeds,
mortgages, or otherwise, to issue bonds and
to secure the same by a deed or mortgage
to or upon its plant; that is to say, the
real estate, buildings and machinery, which
it may own; but the total amount of bonds
which it shall have the right to issue shall
not exceed in Fulton county, Georgia, the
sum of one hundred and thirty thousand (\$130,000) dol-
lars. The denomination of said bonds, the
time or times when they shall be paid, and
all other matters of detail connected
therewith to be fixed by the stockholders of
said corporation.

8. That the capital stock of said corporation
shall be seventy thousand (\$70,000) dol-
lars, divided into seven hundred (700) shares,
of the par value of one hundred dollars
each, all of which has been paid in. But
they desire the privilege of increasing its
capital stock, from time to time, and to
such amounts as the holders of the majority
of the shares may determine, provided that
said capital stock may not be increased to
an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty
thousand (\$250,000) dollars.

9. That they desire to have the right to
sue and be sued, have a common seal, and
make such bylaws as may be deemed
proper.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray first, that
they and their associates and successors be
incorporated under the name and style
aforesaid, for a period of twenty years, with
the privilege of renewal at the expiration
of that time; second, that they be granted
all of the powers, rights and privileges set
out in this petition, and that they be au-
thorized to do all other things necessary,
incident and usual to the purposes of their
incorporation under the laws of the state
of Georgia.

KING & ANDERSON,
Petitioners Attorneys.

Filed in office, this 21st day of May, 1895.

G. H. TANNER, Jr.,
Clerk S. C. Fulton County.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—I, G. H.
Tanner, clerk of the superior court of Ful-
ton county, Georgia, do certify that the
foregoing is a correct copy of the original
application for the incorporation of Whit-
tier Mills, as appears of file in this office.

Witness my official signature and the
seal of said court, this 21st day of May,
1895.

G. H. TANNER, Jr.,
may 23-5t wed. Clergy Superior Court.

THE ST. DENIS

Broadway and Eleventh St.,

Opposite Grace Church, . . . NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms \$1 per day and upwards.

"There is an atmosphere of home com-
fort and hospitable treatment at the St.
Denis which is rarely met with in a
public house and which intensifies your
there as often as you turn your face
toward New York."

may 19 3m sun wed

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Shortest Route and Quickest Time

Via the Georgia and Middle Georgia and
Atlantic railroads. Double daily train ser-
vice. Train leaves Atlanta 7:15 p. m. Geor-
gia railroad; arrive Milledgeville 12:35 p. m.
Leave Atlanta 3:30 p. m.; arrive Milledge-
ville 7:50 p. m. W. B. THOMAS,
G. M. G. & A. R. R.
A. G. JACKSON,
G. F. & P. A. G. A. R. R.

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To our already large stock of Men's Suits just
received. Bought at a big sacrifice they go to
you the same way. Our line of Summer Fur-
nishings was never so large or attractive. Col-
ored Shirts, in negligee or stiff bosoms, Under-
wear, Neckwear, Straw Hats, everything in
Men's and Boys' dressings.

HIRSCH BROS.,

44 WHITEHALL.



**Wrought Iron Pipe
FITTINGS
—AND—
BRASSGOODS**

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Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills,
Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries,
Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and sec-
ond-hand Machinery.

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ATLANTA, GA.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

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LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES**
Handsome carriages and trusty driv-
ers always on hand.
37 and 39 Ivy Street. Phone 176.
A twenty passenger brake-3 horses
aboard. Parties wishing to make pic-
nic trip or evening drives can make
engagements ahead for this turnout.



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Cumberland Island, St. Simon's Island

Leave Atlanta by C. R. R. 7:00 P. M. 7:30 A. M.
Leave Macon by G. S. and F. 10:33 P. M. 11:10 A. M.
Arrive Brunswick, Plant System . . . 7:30 A. M. 7:35 P. M.

**PULLMAN CARS Leave Atlanta Every Evening
for Brunswick.**

B. W. WRENN,

Passenger Traffic Manager.

LITHIA WATERAND BATHS CURES

Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Insomnia and Gout.

SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, Ga.

(20 MILES FROM ATLANTA.)

H. T. BLAKE, Prop.,

Late of Pass Christian, Miss.,
and Manitou, Colorado.

Massage, Electric, Vapor, Needle, Shower, Steam and Mineral baths. Modern 200-
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count by the month. When guests dine in Atlanta daily a rebate of \$2 per week is
made. Rooms with private bath, toilet, hot and cold running water,
trains daily to Atlanta, forty-five minutes' ride; also telephone communication.
Office opposite Aragon hotel. Accommodation for 400 exposition visitors.
much 6-11-wed, fri, sun.

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